

# WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

## CORDUROY REFINED

Not Long Ago Used Only for Rough-and-Ready Costumes, It Has Now Advanced to House Frock Use.

NOT so many years ago corduroy was regarded as a material for rough-and-ready costumes. But of late this fabric has gained, by rapid strides, a more exalted position. It is being used for afternoon frocks of the sort which only the woman of superior taste has the courage to launch. All of these corduroy frocks are of delicate neutral tone, and few among them are relieved by touches of deeper coloring. White, on the contrary, seems to have the preference in the matter of relief for one of these pale-hued costumes. It certainly adds delicacy to the general effect.

Oyster-Colored Corduroy House Frock.

First to appear in a neutral-toned corduroy house frock was a young matron—a very tall, slender beauty.

For oyster and white it has distinction, and it would be equally good in putty or champagne shade.

Pale gray corduroy, undyed leather fringe and steel beads are triumphantly blended in an afternoon house frock designed by an artistic young matron. Where the fulness begins to appear at the sides of this frock, whose lines, nevertheless, are long and slender, the hips are indicated by bands of short fringe in leather, headed by a turret pattern in tiniest heads of steel. As this frock fastens invisibly at one side, its front and back correspond perfectly, and no break occurs in the slightly rounded neck, steel turret outlined to accord with the finish of cut-in-one elbow sleeves.

Crêpe Georgette Combined with Corduroy.

If a woman prefers to have her shoulders and arms merely veiled with a transparent material, she is likely to



THIS gown charmingly illustrates the new silks with vivid borderings, displayed in the shops for spring wear. Flowering predominates over geometrical designs, and tones vary from the brilliant to the delicate self-colors. In this gown, the border emphasizes the lower flare of the full skirt. Reminiscent of the days of the Countess Potomka is the low line of the bodice's silk, which in this case, however, does not form a décolletage.

## "Woman's Place Is in the Home"—Only, HOW AID IS GIVEN BELGIANS Being a Chesterton, Cecil Doesn't Say It Just Like That.

"The doctrine of feminism is a damnable heresy, and those who say women should engage in work outside the home are in danger of hell-fire and damnation."

"I do not believe in progress. This world has not progressed. We have no proof that there ever was a time when civilized men did not exist on this earth."

"The Golden Age is past. We must go back to the times of Genesis to revive it."

"I could understand woman's protest if she complained that the walls of her home were too broad; I cannot understand her when she cries out they are too narrow."

"Most of the arguments against suffrage are all bosh. Women have as much intelligence as men, if not more. And the reason for it is that they have remained in the home."

"Women should not vote because by giving them the ballot the home ceases to be the unit of government and individuals are placed above the home. The ballot does not represent an individual, it represents a family."

"I am an unmarried man and do not represent a family. I should not vote. On the other hand, a widow with children should. I should rather see all of the women of the country voting and none of the men than to see both women and men."

By FRANCES ENGLAND.

ALL of the above merely goes to show that Cecil Chesterton is a blood relation of his brother, Gilbert K., the famous one.

A plump, compact little man is Cecil, with a red face and square-toed shoes, and a habit of squinting his eyes quite shut when he talks. His friend, George Bernard Shaw, has said that he has Latin brains and a very solid eighteenth century British stomach. His brother, G. K., admits that Cecil is among the best lecturers, and especially the best debaters in England, and that he has an unusual combination—"the faith in his inward and the facts at his fingers' ends." At present he is editor of "The New Witness" and a Catholic. He recently reached the latter state after trying Atheism, Individualism, Socialism, and all the other formulas and dogmas.

The Vote Leads to Destructive Ideas.

That is why Mr. Chesterton is in earnest when he says feminists are in danger of hell-fire and damnation. "And they will suffer it, too," he declared. He was sitting in the reception room of the Prince George Hotel, giving his views on suffrage. "This doctrine of feminism shows what the result of woman suffrage will be. I don't object to woman casting ballots—that of itself is a small thing; but it will lead to the belief in economic independence for women and other destructive ideas."

"The home is the oldest institution on earth, much older than the state, which was formed to protect it. And now there are many who would like to see the home abolished. Women are saying that child-bearing and motherhood are not natural to some of them, that only those should be mothers that have a talent for caring for children. Others say that the child should be cared for by experts while the mother is out making the living. All of these damnable heresies come from allowing women to vote."

Yet He Doesn't Object to Women Voting.

"Not that I really object to women voting. There is no real reason why they shouldn't—if men didn't vote. The important thing is that they do not

realize that the family is the unit of government, and not the individual. When the man of a family votes he is not speaking for himself alone, but for the wife and the children of his household as well. It is, of course, the normal, natural thing for the man to do this, because he has always attended to the interests of the family outside the home, as the wife has always attended to them in the home."

"Now, I am an unmarried man, and I shouldn't object if I were not allowed to vote. On the other hand, I should say that a widow who represented a family of children should vote. The family is the institution we must consider, and not the state. It is not a question of whether women will be of value to the state, or whether the state will be of value to women. It is merely a question of the family."

Only One in Family Unit Must Vote.

"As a matter of fact, I should much rather see the women alone voting, and the men not, than to see both women and men voting."

Mr. Chesterton then explained how the woman's suffrage agitation grew up in England. It seems that there were many unmarried women employed as clerks and typists, and they grew tired of mothering typewriters and were restless when they thought of their future. They turned their attention to government as the cause of their discontent, and decided they wanted to enter politics. The suffragette was the result.

"Now, there is no suffrage movement in France, and with good reason," he continued. "The French woman is the partner of her husband, and she helps him with his business, but she does not go outside the home. The young girl is brought up to help her father, and then when she is married she goes on helping her husband. She is really the head of the family, and that is as it should be. She lets him do the voting, because she has more than enough to think about in the home. Most French wives are really tyrants in the home. I like to see that. It is a healthy sign. I used to live at a little French hotel in Boulogne, where the wife was the absolute master of the household, and it wasn't until I was about to leave that I discovered that the poor, overworked porter, whom she continually ordered about was her husband. That



CECIL CHESTERTON, Who Inveighs Picturesquely Against Feminism, et al.

woman had no desire and no use for the vote."

Doesn't Like Progress. And then the little Englishman went on to complain that he didn't like progress—in fact, he didn't know what people meant when they spoke of this as a progressive age.

"When one progresses one approaches a definite aim. If I place a layer of stone on my tower each day I progress, but if I start building a wall I don't progress on my tower. Now, most people speak of progressing when they haven't any definite goal in mind. As a matter of fact, the age is not progressing. We have no proof that our present civilization is greater than any other civilization since man first existed. And we have absolute proof that no people ever attained civilization by their own efforts. The European countries have an imposed civilization, imposed by the Romans. And we have no record of a time when the Romans were not civilized."

Optimists All Wrong. "Those who believe that we are approaching a more perfect era than mankind has ever enjoyed are wrong, and they have no proof for their contention. The Golden Age of mankind is past. We may achieve it again, but we will have to change our ideas. The first chapter in the Bible, Genesis, tells of this golden age that men once enjoyed, and which we may enjoy again." And this brings to mind Shaw's farthest comment about this particular Chesterton. "This combination—the Latin brains and the solid eighteenth century British stomach—plays him

tricks sometimes, for his British shrewdness and humor enable him to use his intellectual ingenuity to play the most vicious game of making the most imposing cases for all sorts of quite desperate causes." And it is this sort of unreality that Cecil Chesterton evidently enjoys. He is quite as paradoxical as his brother, and one feels that all the time he is enjoying himself and the situation immensely.

Home Broader than World Outside.

"I cannot understand women when they complain about the home being too narrow for them," he said suddenly, in his very English manner. "Really, the home is much broader than the silly world outside. In fact, it is only because men have homes that they maintain their balance. And I can't understand, either, this cry of women to go outside the home to work. It seems to me a much broader thing for a woman to tell her little son how the world was made than for her to become a machine in an office or a factory."

But of course the capitalists are quite in sympathy with the woman movement. It is fine, they say. "We'll put the wife in this mill and the husband in that, and when the children come along we'll put them to work, too." It is because I object to this damnable system that I am opposed to woman suffrage," he concluded. "Woman's place is in the home." It's the old, old retort to woman's cry for a place in the world, and it takes as unusual a man as Cecil Chesterton to make it sound even interesting nowadays.

## President of National Committee in Belgium Sends Long Report Giving Details of Vast but Simple System Which Is Feeding and Clothing 7,000,000.

How the gigantic task of distributing food among the 7,000,000 persons in Belgium has been organized is told in a report submitted yesterday to Linden W. Bates, vice-chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, by Emil Franqui, president of Belgium's National Committee for Relief and Food Supplies.

The entire civil population of Belgium has been divided into two departments, one known as the provisioning department and the other as the benevolent department. The former sells food to that part of the population able to buy ten ounces of bread daily, while the latter cares for the destitute in the country, who number more than 1,400,000.

An entirely new method of relief is revealed. Some of the gift supplies are sold to those Belgians able to pay for them, to provide funds for the purchase of food and clothing for the destitute. In this way, a continuous supply is insured, and there is always money in the relief treasury to use in case of emergency.

Mr. Franqui, whose report is in French and covers forty-eight pages, points out that it would be impossible to distribute supplies directly to the population of Belgium. The task is so huge that it can only be accomplished by division into districts. If this method were not resorted to the national committee would be obliged to inventory each cargo of relief supplies and to investigate thoroughly the needs of the destitute.

Makes Relief Continuous. Moreover, the system would not admit of a convenient basis of valuation, and would therefore be inadequate both from the point of view of the committee, the givers and the recipients. The problem that confronted the committee was to bring relief in a continuous manner, to meet each day the needs of the day, instead of distributing relief in bulk.

Report was therefore had to an organization into a Department of Food Supply and a Department of Relief. The first section undertakes the delivery of all articles of food sent to Belgium by the Relief Commission. It sells the supplies received to the provincial committees, which, in turn, resell them to the regional committees. These last sell them to the inhabitants of the commune, either directly or through bakers and grocers.

All proceeds from these sales are transferred to the relief department, which distributes the funds to the provincial committees. The distribution is made on the basis of population, and the destitution of the region is taken into account. The provincial committees, in turn, distribute the funds to the regional committees and these to the communal committees. The disposition of the funds is left to these last. They purchase bread from the bakers, made with flour purchased by the communal committees and resold by them, and other articles necessary to the sustenance of the poor. The bread and the other supplies are then given to the destitute, through shops established in each commune or by other methods suited to the particular sections.

All Who Need Get Clothing.

All other supplies, outside of food-stuffs, such as clothing, woollens and linens, are distributed free among the needy by the department of relief, through the provincial, regional and communal committees. In the report received every item of money or of food that has gone into the nine provinces of Belgium and their communes is tabulated.

Subscriptions amounting to \$4,752.38 were received yesterday by the Belgian Relief Fund, making the total to date \$94,215.12. Among them were contributions aggregating \$4,108 made to Mme. Vandervelde at a relief meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club on February 18.

Funds collected by the Prince of Wales National Relief Committee totalled \$179.70. Auxiliary No. 1 of the fund sent in a fourteenth remittance amounting to \$100.

Additional contributions received by the American Jewish Relief Committee, of 174 Second Avenue, totalled \$20,435.06, making the total to date \$515,214.90. Among them is an anonymous contribution of \$10,000; the Cincinnati Committee, \$2,500; the St. Paul Committee, \$1,765; the Detroit Committee, \$1,000; the Little Rock Committee, \$723; the Indianapolis Committee, \$500; the Lawrence, Mass., Committee, \$587.87, and a special contribution from Temple Emanuel, of \$732.

Contributions received by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the Secours National Fund for Destitute Women and Children in France amounting to \$7, making a total of \$60,099.47.

## JEWISH CALL FOR RELIEF WILL CURB PURIM JOYS

Appeals Issued for Feast Day Gifts to Aid Starving Thousands in Warring Countries—Flag Sales to Increase Fund.

When the sun sets this evening, Purim, the great Jewish holiday, will be ushered in. It is the annual feast day of the Jews, which this year will assume more the appearance of a fast day.

Realizing the importance of the Jewish custom of liberal giving on this day, Felix M. Warburg, treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, has issued an appeal to all Jews in this country to set aside the money and food products ordinarily exchanged as gifts on this day and forward these to the headquarters of the committee for the use of Jewish sufferers from the war in Europe and Palestine.

"The Book of Esther commands that on the 14th and 15th days of Adar we 'make them days of feasting and of joy, and of sending portions to one another, and gifts to the poor,'" states the appeal.

"Purim, 1915, comes on February 28 in the midst of one of the greatest tragedies that has ever overtaken our people. Millions suffer in mental anguish and physical want. The homeless and those who are on the verge of homelessness; the hungry and those on the brink of starvation; the afflicted and the persecuted—to these our thoughts must turn on this Purim."

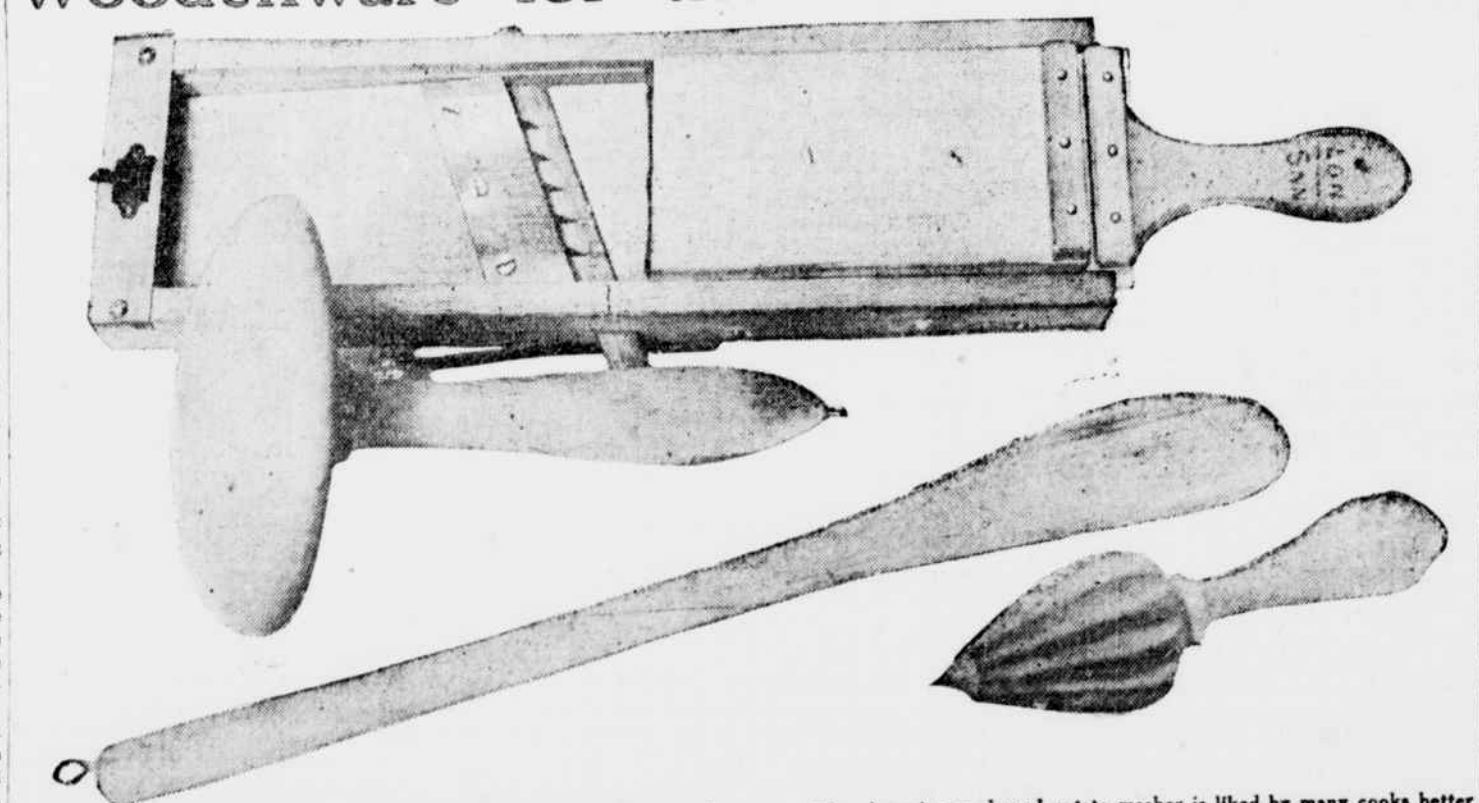
"Let this Purim Day be set aside by all Jewish communities throughout the United States as a day of giving without stint and of helping without ostentation."

To-morrow more than six thousand Jewish young men and women will canvass from house to house in the hundred largest cities of the United States for the purpose of raising funds for the Jewish National Fund Bureau. They will sell Zionist flags. In New York there will be a thousand volunteers who will tramp from Brooklyn to The Bronx. The money obtained thereby will be used by the International Jewish Fund Bureau, with headquarters in Hague, Holland, to provide employment for the idle in Palestine. The local committee, of which Dr. J. L. Magnes is chairman, expect to raise \$15,000.

Louis D. Brandeis, in appealing for funds for the destitute Jews in Europe and Palestine, said yesterday that the fate of the Jews in Poland was far worse than the condition in which the Belgians find themselves. "The Belgians, a free and united people, enjoyed before the war years of prosperity," he said. "The Jews of Poland, on the other hand, hampered by restrictive laws and subjected to a cruel boycott, were economically unprepared when the war came upon them."

"When the Jews of America come to realize the extent of the suffering of

## Woodenware for the Kitchen Cupboard



The champignon shaped potato masher is liked by many cooks better than the older shapes. It is a better pulverizer for hard, fibrous vegetables, especially in putting them through the strainer.

Apple Sauce Pie.

Prepare one pint of thick, sweet apple sauce and press through a sieve. Beat until light with an egg beater, and add the grated yellow rind of one lemon and half a glassful of red currant jelly. Mix well and use a filling between an upper and lower crust of rich pie crust. Make several incisions in the upper crust for the steam to escape and bake in a quick oven for about thirty minutes. Serve cold.

Corn Chowder.

Cut into small pieces a little fat salt

## Suggestions for Needlewoman

ONE who is skilful with her fingers can make this attractive blouse for less than a dollar. Batiste, a pretty and serviceable material, is used. It costs 15 cents a yard, and three yards is enough for the blouse. Follow any simple, tailored pattern. Whip the edges of the blouse, around the collar and sleeves and down the front. Then sew on a dainty little

There is an edging which looks like American lace and can be bought for four cents a yard. This gives a hand-made touch, which you do not find in ready-made blouses twice that price.

Sailor Suit for Small Boy.

A regulation sailor suit is by far the most attractive and sensible suit for the small boy. These, if purchased in the shops, are very expensive, but they

may be made easily at home for about the cost of the sailor tie.

Select a good pattern, making sure that all the details are correct. The chief fault of the home-made suits is that the collar is invariably too large and the materials chosen are not suitable.

White cotton poplin is an excellent substitute for the more expensive linen. For a boy of three, two and five-eighths yards are required; for a suit. For the collar and cuffs one-third of a yard of dark blue Peter Thompson linen is used; then a bit of turkey red for the narrow band on the left sleeve and the lining of the pocket. The designs for the stars on the collar and the emblem on the sleeve may be found in any catalogue of embroidery designs and transferred to the garment and embroidered with D. M. C. in red, white and blue.

A real sailor tie of black silk may be purchased at any good shop; also a white cotton cord and whistle. These may be worn with any number of suits, and last a long time.

Cream of Chestnut.

HELL and blanch two pounds of chestnuts. Cook them in one quart of water for one-half hour, adding one teaspoon of salt. Drain, place the chestnuts in two quarts of clear beef stock, add one teaspoon of celery salt, one tablespoon of chopped onion, one teaspoon each of pepper and

chestnuts are soft—probably ten or fifteen minutes. Add one teaspoon of grated lemon rind and pulp pressed through a puree sieve. Return to the fire, add one teaspoon of lemon juice, two teaspoons of salt, and one pint of rich cream or milk, with one tablespoon of butter.

Corn Chowder.

Cut into small pieces a little fat salt